

peace. Yet groups ranging from the Association of University Teachers, a labor union in England, to the University of Lille in France have made the unfortunate decision to allow their misguided political beliefs to disrupt constructive academic collaboration with colleagues in Israel.

As you may be aware, in June of this year, two Israeli scholars were dismissed from the boards of translation journals based in Manchester, England. No one asserts that these two fine academics were dismissed for incompetence or for poor scholarship. No one argues that the remarks or actions of these intellectuals reflected poorly on their institutions or on these publications. No one even claims that they were dismissed for their political views. They clearly were not. Rather, they were dismissed simply because of their nationality. They both are Israeli citizens and carry Israeli passports.

What makes their dismissal all the more ridiculous is that one of the academics discharged is Miriam Schlesinger, an Israeli human rights activist who has been a consistent voice of dissent within Israeli society. As the former chair of Israel's chapter of Amnesty International, Professor Schlesinger has been highly critical of some of the Israeli policies that the boycott is also seeking to reverse. The case of Miriam Schlesinger highlights an important fact seemingly overlooked by proponents of the boycott: in free societies, like Israel, academics often provide a range of viewpoints, many of which will differ from official government policy.

In addition to working against peace and cultural understanding, an academic boycott will stifle meaningful scientific advancements. Despite the nascent quality of the campaign against academic exchange with Israel, the announced boycott has already confounded research projects intended to foster cooperation between Israelis and Palestinians in many important areas, including water resource management and cancer treatment.

In fact, in one particularly shocking example, a Norwegian veterinary school refused to provide an Israeli research center, Goldyne Savad Institute of Gene Therapy at Hadassah Medical Center, with material it needed to conduct an important medical study. This thoughtless bureaucratic decision disrupted research intended to develop new therapies for treating anemic Palestinian children.

By passing this resolution, the Senate will join a growing chorus of institutions and publications that have condemned the practice of restricting academic exchange with Israeli and academics and institutions. For example, an editorial in the well-respected British scientific journal *Nature*, argues that an academic boycott of Israel will undermine regional progress. The article explains, and I quote, "Israel is a research powerhouse that, given an eventual improvement of relations

with its neighbors, could rejuvenate science and development in the region through collaboration and training. Rather than signing boycotts, which will achieve nothing, researchers worldwide can help the peace process concretely by actively initiating more . . . collaborations and encouraging their institutions to do the same."

The European Union has already made it clear that an academic boycott is unhelpful at best and counterproductive at worst. Philippe Busquin, the Commissioner for Research for the European Union, explained in an open letter that sanctions against Israeli academic institutions would undermine efforts to create a constructive dialogue. In that letter, Busquin appropriately emphasized the role that European, Israeli and Palestinian institutions and scientists play in "addressing critical regional issues such as agriculture or water management . . . which, is certainly more effective than many well-intentioned words without any concrete impact."

Sharing ideas and learning about another culture leads to greater tolerance and understanding, while severing intellectual and cultural ties only breeds ignorance and stultification. This senate must send a message that an academic boycott of Israel is not a catalyst for peace, but rather an unwarranted impediment to progress in the region. Because cultural understanding and scientific advancement improve the human condition, the US should seek to encourage cultural and scientific exchange between our country and our strongest ally in the Middle East, Israel.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I yield the floor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4856. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. McCain, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. NICKLES) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.

SA 4857. Mr. GRAHAM proposed an amendment to amendment SA 4856 proposed by Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. McCain, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. NICKLES) to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4856. Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mr. BAYH, Mr. McCain, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. NICK-

LES) proposed an amendment to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 45, to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq".

SEC. 2. SUPPORT FOR UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS.

The Congress of the United States supports the efforts by the President to—

(1) strictly enforce through the United Nations Security Council all relevant Security Council resolutions applicable to Iraq and encourages him in those efforts; and

(2) obtain prompt and decisive action by the Security Council to ensure that Iraq abandons its strategy of delay, evasion and noncompliance and promptly and strictly complies with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to use the Armed Forces of the United States as he determines to be necessary and appropriate in order to—

(1) defend the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq; and

(2) enforce all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions regarding Iraq.

(b) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—In connection with the exercise of the authority granted in subsection (a) to use force the President shall, prior to such exercise or as soon thereafter as may be feasible, but not later than 48 hours after exercising such authority, make available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate his determination that—

(1) reliance by the United States on further diplomatic or other peaceful means alone either (A) will not adequately protect the national security of the United States against the continuing threat posed by Iraq or (B) is not likely to lead to enforcement of all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding Iraq; and

(2) acting pursuant to this resolution is consistent with the United States and other countries continuing to take the necessary actions against international terrorists and terrorist organizations, including those nations, organizations or persons who planned, authorized, committed or aided the terrorists attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001.

(c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this resolution supercedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

(a) The President shall, at least once every 60 days, submit to the Congress a report on matters relevant to this joint resolution, including actions taken pursuant to the exercise of authority granted in section 3 and the status of planning for efforts that are expected to be required after such actions are completed, including those actions described in section 7 of Public Law 105-338 (the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998).